

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 250.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1914.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
9th Oct.	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
11th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
15th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
21st "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
23rd "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
25th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
27th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
29th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at this place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. E. BURNLEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Komura	5149	21st Oct.	30th Oct.
Kure Maru.	B. Tada	3808	22nd Oct.	31st Nov.
Yusen Maru.	K. Terada	3785	23rd Nov.	27th Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Isema	3294	24th Nov.	28th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.



GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1882.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY
GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

4, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES, (JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS. HOMeward.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	6th Feb.
City of Glasgow A&C	6543	17th Feb.	20th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	6th March.
City of Paris A&C	9238	17th "	20th "
City of Lahore A&C	6247	24th "	27th "
City of Calcutta A&C	5321	7th "	10th "
City of Manchester A&C	5551	21st March.	24th March.
City of Nasser A&C	7500	12th April.	15th April.
City of Cairo A&C	6084	21st "	24th "
City of Benares A&C	6084	28th May.	31st May.
City of Versailles A&C	6250	7th June.	10th June.
City of Poona A&C	7474	17th "	20th "

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 391	Rs. 429	Rs. 642	Rs. 642
Liverpool	558	1,091	459	889	754
Liverpool via Marseilles	558	957	452	889	754
Liverpool via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	909	..	..	727

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and all particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital 22,000,000
Paid up Capital 21,000,000
Reserve Fund 21,100,000

Head Office, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta, Bombay, Chittagong, Zanzibar

Madras, Rangoon, Mombasa

Karachi, Mandalay, Nairobi

Lahore, Colombo, Nakuru

Amritsar, Kandy, Kisumu

Delhi, Newera-Eliya, Jinja

Cawnpore, Aden (Camp), Kampala

Tuticorin, Aizu (Sta. ter Entebbe

Cochin, Point)

Agents in Mauritius.

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(LIMITED.)

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL " 38,000,000

RESERVE FUND " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

KASARA, 1,195, Thurs., 22nd Oct., 9 a.m.

LRASA, 2,184, Fri. 23rd Oct. *6 a.m., Direct.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 26th Oct. 11 a.m., *P. B. D. and C. M.

Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

Forebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday,

22nd October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Hengjun, Linga,

Kowit, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections

to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

20th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

A NCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Leave Bombay about.

S.S. Vanda 5001 J. Thomson 27th Oct. 1914

S.S. Olympia 5124 J. L. Henderson 31st Nov. "

S.S. Scotia 5106 Wm. Kelso 21st "

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Leave Bombay about.

S.S. Castilla 6388 31st Feb. 1915

S.S. Elyria 6388 J. Kinastad 24th "

S.S. Masella 5091 J. Thomson 15th March "

S.S. Olympia 5124 J. L. Henderson 30th March "

S.S. Scotia 5106 Wm. Kelso 18th April "

S.S. Castilla 6388 27th April "

S.S. Elyria 6388 J. Kinastad 29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been

given up and in future only three persons

will be berthed in the cabins that originally

held four.

FARES.

Bombay to Suez

Bombay to Port Said

Bombay to Marseilles and back

from Liverpool

Bombay to London

from Marseilles and back

from Liverpool

Bombay to Gibraltar

Bombay to Liverpool

Bombay to New York

Bombay to Cairo, including

train fares from Suez

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway

employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea

Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon

and experienced Stewardess and is fitted

with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric

fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the

penalty attached to overstaying their leave by

reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided

it is timed to arrive within the period of their

leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free

passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between

Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor

and Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage,

apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will find the most Up-to-date place for

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Meadow Street; } BOMBAY.

7, Esplanade Road, }

And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia."

Telephone No. 42.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS

exceed

CLAIMS PAID

exceed

Rs. 4,50,00,000

Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the

investment of Funds in Government

and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last

Triennium.

For particulars apply to

STEWART S. STORY,

Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1858.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN

COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.</

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 30, Esplanade Road.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS and Co., Ltd.,** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS.—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having covered his connections with **MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd.,** Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED, for Hislop College, Nagpur, a professor of Persian, salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3001

WANTED GRADUATES for the J. L. NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. Binding 2 years' stay in the school. Apply sharp, stating age, experience and nationality with copies of certificates to **KHUSALDAS G. PATEL**, Honorary Secretary. 4165

WANTED an experienced and trained SUPERVISOR, to look after the construction of the New Palace, must be especially proficient in building constructions, salary Rs. 150-200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to **DEWAN, Dhar State.** 2691.

WANTED immediately. Certified AUTO-MOBILE ENGINEER to take charge of small garage. Starting salary Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 300 H. S. with allowance of Rs. 25 per month for tutoring Proprietor. Apply PROPRIETOR, **HYDERABAD DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE.** Chikalgudi, Secunderabad, attaching copies of testimonials and references. 4191

WANTED a Professor of English for the S. P. College, Srirangar. Pay Rs. 200-250. The appointment to be made on probation for one year. Applications, stating age, qualifications, etc., together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914. Health certificate to be furnished on appointment. I. K. SHARGHA, Principal, S. P. College, Srirangar, Kashmir. 2686

WANTED GUJRATHI HINDOO or a PARSEE GRADUATE WITH AN ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA, to keep and check accounts, Gujarathi and English handwriting in bold and clear style indispensable. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Attendance from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials stating previous experience to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4170.

WANTED A TEMPORARY OVERSEER who has experience in pile driving and well sinking work. Salary Rs. 100/- consolidated. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st Oct. 1914.

Dhulia 16th October 1914.
B. K. BOSE,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
West Khandesh.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED, in March next, certificated, trained, and experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Oakgrove School. Salary Rs. 90 or more per mensem, according to qualifications, plus everything found. Also assistant music mistresses required. Salary according to qualifications, and experience. Application forms to be obtained from and returned to—
HEAD MISTRESS,
Oakgrove School,
Jheripani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHT,
Agent & Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.
Calcutta, 15th October 1914. 3002

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3000

WANTED A BILLET by a European age 25 years, in any capacity, with knowledge in the mechanism of Motor Vehicles. Also good at controlling labour, not afraid of hard work. Apply E. W. H. c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

A NURSE would like to hear of another to share a large furnished bedroom at Colaba. E. L. and fan, private bathroom, excellent table, comfortable home. Apply to Box No. 954, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

WANTED A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH and a PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS for the Prince of Wales College, Jamnagar. Salary Rs. 200-250. Must be highly qualified in their subjects and also good teachers.—Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2696

WANTED for the INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.'s Oil Steamers ONE CHIEF OFFICER, pay to commence Rs. 300 per mensem; Two Third Officers, pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., 14/16 Green Street, Bombay. 4121

WANTED A GRADUATE for the P. B. HIGH SCHOOL, JAMKHANDI, as an ASSISTANT TEACHER on Rs. 40 a month. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials.
Jamkhandi, 16th October, 1914.
K. B. MOGHE,
State Karbhari,
Jamkhandi, (S. M. C.).

FOR SALE.

DISPENSARY, new surgical instruments, new office furniture and partitions to be sold. Apply to Box No. 943 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4139

FOR SALE AN ENGLISH VIS-A-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and under water mark Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 543 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.
Price Rs. 20 each.
Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.
Apply QUARTER MASTER, 1st Pioneer, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-siphon water cooled engine with zenith carburettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—FOUR FLATS at once or from 1st NOVEMBER, at 61, 63, 65, Morland Road, Byculla, for Europeans. Good accommodation and moderate rent. Apply to MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJEY PEERBOY Esq., Tardeo. 4047

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY DAIRY, AMBALA.

THE PIGGERY attached to above will open on 20th instant. Fresh Pork, Sausages, etc., available from this date. Smoked bacon, hams, etc., available early in November. All produce of the best quality and from the best imported stock. Price lists on application to—
MANAGER,
GOVT. MILITARY DAIRY,
Ambala.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that several major and minor works amounting to about Rs. 8,00,000 (eight lacs) will be let on or about the 1st November, 1914.
All information may be obtained and plans, etc., inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours.
E. BROOK FOX, M.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Junagadh State.
Chief Engineer's Office,
Junagadh, dated 12-10-14. 4181

NOTICE.

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

FROM MONDAY, 19th OCTOBER, the Central Office at No. 4, Waterloo Mansions, will be open as follows:—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
On SATURDAYS
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1914.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the nomination of a Director.
4. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th October to 9th November, 1914, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October 1914. 4145

MATHERAN TEAM TRAMWAY.

THE following revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be brought into force on and from THURSDAY the 22nd October, 1914.

UP.			
470 UP.	H. M.	472 UP.	H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7 45		15 45
Neral Arr.	9 17		17 50
DOWN.			
471 Down.	H. M.	473 Down.	H. M.
Neral Dep.	10 0		16 25
Matheran Arr.	12 0		18 25

2. On Mondays only up to 16th November, 470 Up will leave Matheran at 7-25 and arrive Neral 8-57 to connect with the Lonavla Express.
3. Books containing Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application to the Booking Office at Victoria Terminus.
W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th October, 1914. 262

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO. LD.
ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR 1915.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Oils, Waste Tallow, etc., to the above Railway for the year 1915, and will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to 12 noon on the 18th November 1914. Full particulars together with tender form may be obtained from the STORE-KEEPER, Secunderabad, on payment of One Rupee. 3004

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY being Public Holiday, our WEEKLY SALE will be held TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 21st Inst.

WEEKLY SALE.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, neat and handsome household furniture, a great quantity of assorted piece-goods, and Sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich tapestry, arm and armless chairs, revolving and folding easy arm chairs, writing and dressing tables, single and double mirror door almiras, bookcases, hatstands, clothes baskets, towel horse glassware, crockeryware tea-sets, etc.
By order of the office concerned:—
5 bales of Tinnivelly cotton of superior quality arrived from Tuticorin per s.s. Begum.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of—
T. R. Premji, an Insolvent.

Silver trunks and silver vases, brass and copper pots, tables, chairs, wooden cots, child's cot, screens, mattresses, hanging and vase lamps, grinding stone, glass jars, &c.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred light victorias.

2 rubber-tyred vie-a-vis.

1 rubber-tyred brougham.

By order of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Ruttonji Jamshedji Subedar:—

1 rubber-tyred mail coach by Silk and Son.

By order of Messrs Mahomed Ebrahim Chand and ors. the Receivers of the late Mr. Ebrahim Chand:—

1 beautiful strong built mail coach.

1 beautiful strong built brougham.

1 brown Arab horse.

1 grey Arab horse.

By order of the office concerned:—

On 12-15 h.p. Minerva motor car, 4 cylinders, 6 seated, with magnetic and electric lights, canopy and back entrance, in good order.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several second-hand and new bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO. (Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ALIGARH.

This property will be sold at Aligarh. Estate:—R. B. Shri Kishan Das Naran Das, Gurwalia.

Under instructions received from B. N. Lang Esquire, Bar-at-Law Acting Official Assignee of Bombay through his Agent Mr. Shiv Narain Pleadar of Delhi Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers of No. 16, Apollo St. Bombay will sell by Public Auction at Aligarh the undernoted immovable properties belonging to the above estate on SUNDAY the 25th October, 1914, at 11 a.m., on the premises at Aligarh.

The right title and interest of the insolvent R. B. Shrikishandas Gurwala of Delhi in 15 Biswas (i.e. 3/4th share) in the Village Gohalpur Piprot in the Aligarh District. The Auction will be held in the compound in front of the house occupied by Babu Chanda Mal, L.L.R., Government Pleader, Aligarh. The compound is known as compound of "Kutko ki Qabar"

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAWN-PORE.

Estate:—R. B. Shri Kishan Das Naran Das, Gurwala (Insolvent.)

Under instructions received from B. N. Lang Esquire, Bar-at-Law Official Assignee of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers of No. 16, Apollo St. Bombay will sell by Public Auction at Cawnpore the undernoted immovable property belonging to the above estate on Monday the 23rd October 1914 at 11 a.m. on the premises at Cawnpore.

A house with two shops and rooms above, situate at Cawnpore Collector Gunj, bounded as under. East Road, West Road, South shop of Rameshwar North shop of Janki Das, Baldeo Sahai and Sheobaksh.

25 per cent. Deposit is required at the fall of hammer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th October, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Customs Act VIII of 1876, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Earthenware pipes, machinery, advertising matter, Poona wood buttons, paints, steel bars, drugs, bolts and nuts, bags, sardines, buckets and tubes, fire bricks, and various other articles.

Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at R. B. C. Warehouse Prince's Dock, Fort, neat and handsome household furniture, a great quantity of assorted piece-goods, and Sundry articles.

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Bombay, 20th October, 1914.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The activity of the monsoon in the peninsula is still confined to the extreme south but the weather now appears more settled over the south of the Bay. The temperature has risen in the extreme north but remains low in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and north Rajputana.

The rainfall has been local in Assam, Central India east, and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Sib- Bikaner half an inch, Cochin three, Tinnevely three-quarters, Negapatam and Kodakanal a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 19TH OCTOBER 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th October, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is moderate to considerable defect. Night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jodhpur and Bikaner but is in defect at Karachi. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner but in excess at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess round the Gulf of Cambay but normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri but in defect at Maragao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in Mysore and south-east Madras, while in Malabar Cochin is the only station reporting rainfall of importance; the fall at that station, however, has been heavy. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Some showers may occur in Malabar and on the south Coromandel Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be compared with a standard instrument certain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 19th October 1914, was 30.164 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer stem above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 20, 1914.

THE ALLIES' PROGRESS.

When the history of the present war comes to be written, one of the lessons which, we imagine, will most strongly emerge will be the folly and danger in campaigns of such enormous magnitude of staking success on sensational schemes of surprise strategy, intended to strike a final and crushing blow at the enemy before he has had time to recover from his first surprise or secure his dispositions. No one will deny that the scheme of strategy with which the Germans embarked on this war on two sides was grandly conceived; but it was lacking in two essentials. It was not a secret; in its broad features it had long been a matter almost of public property. And it had not allowed for the possibility that the hostile armies might not present themselves for defeat at the required time, according to the pre-arranged programme. The finest strategist in the world cannot expect to ignore the immutable fixed principles of warfare, which are impervious to variations of strategy, and one of which is that success involves, as a first condition, the actual and definite defeat of the enemy's forces. Thus, we continued throughout the long and trying period of the Allies' retreat to the Marne, when there was a common impression that Paris was doomed and the French resistance crushed, to point out that the Germans were descending into a trap of their own making, and that, with the allied armies still in being and retreating in front of him, nothing but disaster awaited a general who was flying with the right wing of an army at an unparalleled pace far in advance of his co-operating centre and left wing, and was in the expressive phrase of the French, strategically in the air. Moreover it was clear that the French Commander-in-Chief was enforcing another lesson which will emerge from this war, that, where such mighty forces are engaged in almost equal strength, sudden and sensational victories by the overwhelming of the enemy are not to be won, and that success lies on him who has the capacity and patience and knows how to wait until the moment to strike has arrived. A doubt was expressed recently, because the British were forced to retire from Mons in the first instance, whether General Joffre's retirement to the Marne was not more in the nature of an enforced retreat than a strategic withdrawal. We never entertained that doubt, but it is definitely removed by Sir John French's latest despatch describing the movements of the British troops from August 28th to Sept. 28th. It does not follow that General Joffre intended to go so far, or to let the enemy come so far as actually happened. But that he meant to draw them on and to reserve his strength until the most suitable moment had arrived to strike is indisputable. We believe that it is possible, even likely, that General Joffre was tempted out of the preconceived French scheme of dealing with the German advance, in the first instance, by the delay caused by the unexpected gallant resistance of the Belgians at Liège, and the expectation that Namur would stand as strongly as her sister fortress. But after that initial mistake, which proved so nearly disastrous to the British force at Mons and the French at Civet, General Joffre never allowed himself to be diverted from the determination not to stand to a battle until success was assured and the blow could

be struck with such decisive force as to put the possibility of the capture of Paris once and for all outside the sphere of practical achievement. One can admire the grand and spectacular strategy of the Germans, the magnificent headlong descent of General Kluck's army on Paris. It was indeed magnificent but it was not, at any rate, the warfare to succeed. And greater admiration must be accorded to the generals who could go on from day to day withdrawing their troops in the face of this advance, saving their morale and strength for the ultimate assumption of the offensive; and for the splendour of the troops who, after such an ordeal, were able to respond with such decisive effect to the demands laid upon them. Sir John French's despatch, or Reuter's summary of it leaves, still untold much of the story of the splendid retirement on the Marne and its sequel in the pursuit of the enemy to the Aisne and the crossing of the river in the face of a galling cannonade. But it shows us clearly that the first phase was a deliberately conceived strategic plan. The most tempting success was not sufficient to divert General Joffre from his preconceived intentions. "Despite the severe defeat of the German Guard Corps," says Sir John French, "it was not part of General Joffre's plan to pursue the advantage and a general retirement on the Marne was ordered." Nor was any failure of events, as they had been anticipated, allowed on the other hand to divert this imperturbable strategist from his intentions. Methods were modified from day to day owing to the developments of the enemy's plans, but "the strategic conception to draw the enemy until the situation appeared favourable for the assumption of the offensive" was adhered to. How the situation arrived and how brilliantly it was taken advantage of, the Germans driven back to the Soissons-Rheims line, and then across the Aisne, is described, all too briefly, in the British Commander's despatch, which, in fact, carries events beyond the unsuccessful, but not altogether abortive, attempt of General Castelnau to envelop the German right. When one comes to look back upon these events, and to realise the rapidity with which they all happened, one becomes the more impatient with those day-to-day observers of the war, who grow more and more pessimistic and depressed with each day that fails to bring news of a brilliant and overwhelming victory of the Allies, or the success of a turning movement; or is more impressed by events in the rear, such as the fall of Antwerp or the reported occupation of Ostend, than the steady success of the Allies in the forefront of the stage, where the great struggle that is gradually deciding the issue of the war in the West is in progress. It is not yet realised by the mass of people who attempt intelligently to follow the news of the war, that turning movements in a titanic struggle of this kind are not a matter of hours, but may continue for days and weeks; or that sensational events, such as the turning of the tables at the Marne, cannot be expected to happen every week. Even among the well-informed there is often a want of appreciation of the actual achievements of the allied armies in the field. We read in a contemporary, that discusses the progress of the war from week to week, with great knowledge, discrimination and ability, that "it cannot be said that the Allies are in a markedly better position than when the great action on the Aisne became a stalemate." This is, of course, absurd. It does not seem to have been observed that a determined and well-conceived effort by the Germans either to out-flank or break through the French Right has been successfully frustrated, while the outstanding feature of the past fortnight has been, as we pointed out yesterday, the steady and irresistible extension of the Allies' left front until it has at length succeeded, to all appearances, in accomplishing that turning movement which has been so long in arriving at its culmination. There is not much to be learnt it is true from the latest official despatch, at the time of writing, that the British troops have made good progress in the northern area during the last few days, and that the Allies have driven the enemy back more than thirty miles, unless one has noted

the remarkable progress of the past week. But it means that the progress of the movement while it has not ceased to be irresistible, has become less gradual and has settled, finally and definitely, not only that a renewal of the German advance is impossible, but that a continuance of their retreat is inevitable and unpreventable. A still later telegram, though not from an official source, describes the Germans as having abandoned Courtrai and being in sullen retreat along the road from Tournai to Valenciennes. We do not think it desirable to attach too much importance to unofficial news of this kind, tempting as it may be to accept it. But, if the news is correct and the telegram refers to the German forces of the right wing, and not merely to stragglers, it can only mean that the German Right has been most effectively turned and their chance of establishing themselves on the Ostend line definitely destroyed. But we can afford to put that on one side, until there is official confirmation, and to rest content with the substantial success that has been achieved by the arduous fighting of the last fortnight. We would impress upon our readers, in the meanwhile, the necessity of a careful study of the map and the positions gained, in order to realise that the result of this prolonged battle has not been by any means a stalemate, but a very solid success which is of far greater importance, and largely nullifies, the taking of Antwerp, and which is about to take us into the third phase of the campaign.

THE NEGLECTED POSSIBILITIES OF BAMBOO.

India contains a great many people who believe they can build a house,—that is to say,—design one. They range from the wealthiest class to the coolie, and the latter is ready at any time to prove his claim by building one. It will not be very beautiful, and may be just big enough to crawl into, but he will inhabit it willingly, especially if it is rent free, and, whatever the faults in his construction that others may see, he knows nothing of them. People in India seem more liable to change their dwellings than many others, and numbers have to pass months every year in tents that are moved at short intervals. Others may from choice or necessity have to live for a while in temporary structures of bamboo and matting, or "chuppers," and much of their comfort depends on the way in which these dwellings are built. We are accustomed to see structures of bamboo under construction, at fairs and in villages; they are generally very badly made and offer no idea of how neat and even artistic a small house may be that is made of these same materials. Some years ago an agricultural show was held in the Victoria Gardens, and there were to be seen several small cottages in bamboo and matting, so neatly designed and so well put together, as to suggest many possibilities. Nothing had been seen in Bombay like them, and unfortunately, nothing has since been seen with just the same indications of good taste and good workmanship. Buildings in such materials do not seem to have been worthy of any permanent record and yet, in a country like this, with its long periods of rainless weather the art of building these light and cheap temporary structures deserves to be widely known.

To begin with, if the mats are of one size, or near it, the hut in general dimensions should be made a multiple of one mat with an allowance for overlapping. The positions of the uprights are thus found, and, although three-inch scaffold poles are generally used, the semi-solid bamboo of 1½ to 2 in. will be found quite strong enough. Although individually somewhat elastic they are rigid enough when three are in line and tied together by horizontal pieces. In a temporary stable they are preferable to a scaffold bamboo which splinters when kicked by a horse while the smaller post springs and is uninjured. There is also less waste in their use. A substantial stable was built in Bombay for 336 water horses with stalls 9 feet square double roofed with an air space of 18 inches at a cost for materials of Rs. 6-12-0 per stall. The central road was 18 feet wide and lateral passages eight feet wide and roofed. No bamboo was over two inches thick. The cost of materials was as follows, Bamboo 11 foot by 1½ inches Rs. 8-8-0 per 100. Thin bamboo 9 feet long Rs. 2-12-0 per 100. Mats Rs. 3-15-0 per 20. To plant the uprights, a stake of hard wood is used about 3½ inches square, shod with an iron point and protected with a hoop at the top. It is driven eighteen inches into the ground with a heavy mallet and the bamboo is held upright in the hole while dry sand or earth is poured in. This is followed by about two quarts of water, which consolidates the packing. The horizontal ties are fastened in place with tough iron wire, well twisted, which will not slacken under

any change of weather, and the whole of the framing is similarly fastened. Only the matting is sewn on with coir or other yarn. This material ensures an amount of ventilation that neither canvas nor sheet iron can offer; it is also cooler than either. This is an important advantage when matting is used for a human habitation. When the structure has a ridge roof the bamboo rafters may be used long enough to form the verandah, and, if one side of the ridge is left open for about nine inches, and the other side projects over it to a distance of two feet, a complete circulation of air is ensured that is so lacking in a tent which, above the level of the top of the door, has a dead atmosphere that grows hotter as the day advances towards three o'clock. There are no ropes and tent pegs to stumble over and when the framing is properly put together and covered with matting, having the horizontal seams stiffened with split bamboo, very little repair will be required during the dry season. For decoration nothing is better than lime wash mixed while boiling with 10 to 15 per cent, dry weight, of coconut or sweet oil. This oil forms with the lime an insoluble soap and makes the coating waterproof. It may be coloured with the usual colours sold in powder. This lime wash renders the matting much less liable to burn in case of accident.

In Japan and the Philippines the use of bamboo and mats in house construction seems to have reached its highest development. In the Philippines many of the schools are of bamboo and matting with palm thatch, built by the pupils under skilled direction, with a great saving in cost and an equal benefit to the pupils. In India these valuable materials have never been properly appreciated. While in Japan the whole of the bamboo crop required for durable work is cut in the winter when the sap is down, and the wood contains no suitable food for the weevil and no sap to rot the fibre, in India it is cut at any time when of suitable size, regardless of season, and this custom is bolstered up with a tradition that bamboo may be cut at any time when there is no moon visible. This amounts to saying that the sap descends thirteen times in a year. Thus all structures in bamboo are discredited, on account of the destruction wrought by the weevil, and no person concerned thinks of testing this unfortunate tradition by experiment. Instead of this there are all sorts of remedies for preserving bamboo against rot and weevil, or white ant, arising out of this error regarding the season for cutting the canes.

Notes of the Day.

Austria-Hungary and the War.

It will not cause surprise to any one to find that at last there are symptoms of a small disagreement between Austria and Hungary. It is reported that the arrival of refugees from Maramores has created consternation among Hungarians who now accuse Austria of having neglected Hungary to the advantage of Austria. A short while ago it was announced that the Austrian General Staff had employed the extraordinary tactics of so arranging regiments that each individual man found himself next to another of a totally different nationality. These tactics go to prove still further that the Austrian Empire is much more a suggestion than a fact, and that before the campaign has terminated we may expect to find those dissensions which have always been prophesied by all acquainted with the internal difficulties of the Dual Monarchy.

Austria's Want of Enthusiasm.

The Austrian Army is fighting a half-hearted sort of game, inasmuch as there is no sense of a national struggle in their attack. Only nine months ago the whole Empire was convulsed by what was known as the Riddell scandal. A Bohemian officer of the General Staff on that occasion sold the secrets of the Austrian defences to the Russian military Attache at Vienna and was compelled to commit suicide afterwards by his brother officers. Only three weeks ago his brother was shot at Lemberg for an offence amounting to treason. Nine months ago the Austrian Army was mobilised owing to the troubles over the Balkan settlement and so divided were the sentiments then that one might reasonably have expected Austria to have lain low for a long time to come. As, perhaps, she would have preferred to do, as regards the Greater Powers if she had not been rushed by Germany. Sir Maurice de Bunsen's despatch which we publish on another page, makes it fairly clear that Austria was as much rushed into war with Russia, as Russia, herself, was rushed into war with Germany, by the intrigues of the Prussian war party.

Turkish Finances.

The finances of Turkey appear to be in a critical condition, a fact which will surprise no one acquainted with the country. Turkey has undergone one of the greatest financial disasters recorded in modern history, and the present mobilisation only accentuates the situation. The tragedy of the thing lies in the fact that this year there has been an almost phenomenal harvest but there are no peasants to reap the beneficence of the soil.

The Anatolian peasant, who before now has been known to render thanks to Allah for a profit of four medijes, will certainly not be able to claim anything like a similar profit this year. Those who know this simple individual cannot help liking him, and it seems hard that he should be made to suffer so severely, owing to a war of which he really knows nothing. His whole existence is made up of "Allah Kerim", which means "God will provide." Recent events have not been in support of this noble if primeval theory, and it is surely high time that the powers that be on the banks of the Bosphorus, took some note of the tremendous hardships that have been recently sustained by the Ottoman edition of Hodge. Anatolia is Turkey's richest province; its mines are chiefly in the hands of foreign concessionaires, while the agricultural wealth is absolutely Turkish. The recent earthquakes that have taken place in the Smyrna district must cause endless misery to endless numbers of Turkish peasants, and to add the tumults of an entirely unnecessary mobilisation is merely to aggravate disorders which already exist. Djavad Bey has worked enough out for him to make the best he can of Ottoman finances, and one can only hope that the Foreign and War Departments will yet render him every assistance possible, if only for the sake of the tiller of the soil, who plays no part in the ramifications of diplomacy but seems to have to pay the price for it.

Retiring to Get Active Service.

The idea that two flag officers should retire in order to get naval war employment is a little Gilbertian. Yet this says "Truth," is what Admiral Sir Alfred Paget and Vice-Admiral James Starin have done. The "Gazette" announces that each of these officers "is placed on the retired list at his own request in order to take up an appointment for sea service in the Royal Naval Reserve." In these days there are more ways of seeing active service in the British Navy than by merely remaining on the active list. Sir Alfred Paget, who saw a lot of fighting afloat and ashore during the Egyptian and Sudan Wars, has been unemployed since striking his flag in the Irish Command at Queenstown in April, 1911. Vice-Admiral Starin, who has a fine record of all kinds of service, from fighting with the Naval Brigade in Zululand to second-in-command of the Royal yacht, and whose life-saving exploits are by no means fully represented by his four Humane Society's awards, has not hoisted his flag since October, 1909. His name stood next below that of Sir John Jellicoe on the active list, with only one day difference of seniority.

A Remarkable Journal.

We had begun to believe that that wonderful official publication known as the "Indian Trade Journal" had ceased to exist. But we gather from "The Statesman" that it still finds its way into the offices of some of our contemporaries, an indication from which we have long been spared. "The Statesman", however, with a patience and industry worthy of a better cause, even makes a study of this dull and useless publication, from which we gather that:—

Wisely recognising that its readers desire to know nothing about India and the influence of the war on its commerce, the "Indian Trade Journal" gives copious details concerning the foreign trade of China in 1913; the trade of Korea for a like period and the trade of Havre for the same momentous year. The diamond industry of German South-West Africa receives three pages—not a line too much when we reflect on the enormous dimensions of the Indian diamond industry. The leading article is a summary of Mr. Clarke's notes on cane sugar in the U. P. There is an impression abroad that the principal provinces in India are conducting inquiries into the possibility of the introduction of new industries into India to replace Continental imports now stopped by the war. But the "Indian Trade Journal" has nothing to say on this subject. Its gaze is focussed on such questions as the possibility of exporting penguins' eggs from the Antarctic Continent to feed the Esquimaux living at the North Pole.

Which is, as our contemporary remarks, is so much more important than anything happening in India!

Heligoland as Gretna Green.

Heligoland has now more to do with naval than matrimonial affairs, but it was at one time the Gretna Green of North Europe. From 1890, when it was ceded to Germany, up to 1900, people wishing to avoid the formalities of German marriage law used to go to Heligoland, where they found Pastor Schroeder, who died in 1910, filling the role of the Gretna Green blacksmith. He made a good income, but it stopped after Germany made new marriage laws for Germans. Is it possible that some successor of Pastor Schroeder may some day find a similar opening under British law?

Official and Personal.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the youngest brother of the Duke of Leinster, is spending a few days at Nurmur on the salt range shooting oriel. He is accompanied by Mr. A. V. Cole. He has already had some sport in Central India and after moving in the jungles of Central Province returns early in December to England. It will be remembered that Lord Despard and Fitzgerald's elder brother, the heir to the Dukedom, has been reported missing in the recent fighting.

Mr. Euart Greaves, Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed from Home to the Calcutta High Court Bench as an Additional Judge in the vacancy, and by Mr. Justice Hassan Inam's appointment to succeed Mr. Justice Stephen.

Mr. H. F. Howard is being deputed by the Government of India to Bombay to enquire into the position as regards the cotton trade in its financial and commercial aspect.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer is coming to-day on his cold weather tour. The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark will be in Calcutta from 22nd to 30th October returning to Delhi on 1st November.

GERMANS' SULLEN RETREAT.

EXHAUSTED AND FEVER STRICKEN.

DRIVEN BACK MORE THAN 30 MILES.

TWO VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESCRIPTION OF A MONTH'S FIGHTING.

Recent press despatches from France are said to be extremely optimistic. A "Daily Chronicle" telegram dated October 18th says, the Germans have abandoned Courtrai, and are retreating sullenly on the road from Tournai to Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin. They are exhausted, and are suffering from enteric. The prisoners are sick, starved and weary. It is suspected in Paris that German railway communications with Maubeuge and Mezieres have broken down, and only the Mons line is working.

Earlier telegrams indicate that there has been fighting at the two extremes of the line. On the left wing the Allies have advanced thirty miles, while eight away at the other end of the line, at St. Die, two violent German attacks have been repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. St. Die is only a few miles from the border of France and German Lorraine.

A long despatch from Sir John French vividly narrates the fighting during the month ending September 28th, giving details of and reasons for the strategic retirement on the Marne, and the subsequent advance of the Allies leading to the decisive defeat of the German forces.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Recent press despatches from France are exceedingly optimistic.

As an example a "Daily Chronicle" telegram, dated yesterday, says the Germans have abandoned Courtrai, and are retreating sullenly on the road from Tournai to Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin. They are exhausted, and are suffering from enteric. The prisoners are sick, starved and weary.

It is suspected in Paris that German railway communications with Maubeuge and Mezieres have broken down, and only the Mons line is working. There has been heavy rain recently, and the zone between the armies is like a bog.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK THIRTY MILES.

ATTACKS REPULSED WITH SERIOUS LOSSES.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 9-50 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the British troops made good progress in the Northern area during the last few days. The Allies have driven the enemy back more than thirty miles.

A Paris official communication issued at eleven o'clock last night says the Germans essayed two violent attacks north and east of St. Die. The attacks were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy.

No other information of importance has been received regarding the day's operations.

GOOD WORK BY BELGIANS

SEVERAL GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

MARKED ADVANCE BY ALLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 5-35 p.m.

A Paris communique states:— "The Belgian Army in Belgium has vigorously repulsed several attacks against the crossing of the Yser. The Allies' left wing north of the La Bassee canal has occupied the front of Givenchy. The Allies at Fromelles have retaken Armentieres.

We made a marked advance yesterday, north of Arras, and made slight progress at certain points between Arras and the Oise. The situation in the centre and on the right wing is unchanged.

THE SUNKEN GERMAN DESTROYER.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

A German official announcement says that the destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast were the S 115, 117, 118 and 119.

A class of German destroyer were built in 1913. They had 3-4 pr. guns, three tubes, crew of 26.

TWO GREAT BATTLES.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCHES.

VIVID NARRATIVES.

HOW THE MARNE FIGHT WAS WON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The "London Gazette" publishes despatches from Sir John French continuing his report from August 28th. The despatches state:—

The British retirement being followed closely by the enemy's cavalry moving south-east from St. Quentin, and enemy's pursuit being very vigorous, I represented my position to General Joffre on the 29th August, and finally arranged to effect a further short retirement towards Compiègne and Soissons, promising, however to do my utmost to keep within a day's march of him.

The German flank now appeared seriously to endanger my line of communications with Havre. I had already evacuated Amiens.

Orders were given to change the base to St. Nazaire, and to establish an advance base at Le Mans.

GENERAL RETIREMENT

Despite a severe defeat of the German Guard Corps, it was not part of General Joffre's plan to pursue the advantage, and a general retirement on the Marne was ordered. While closely adhering to the strategic conception to draw the enemy until the situation appeared favourable for the assumption of the offensive, General Joffre found it necessary to modify his methods from day to day, owing to the developments of the enemy's plans.

We continued the retirement, and by September 2nd, the British were south of the Marne between Lagny and Signy-sous-Lagny. After destroying bridges, we continued the retirement behind Seine.

Meanwhile the enemy crossed the Marne in considerable force, and threatened the Allies all along the line.

OFFENSIVE TAKEN.

General Joffre informed me on September 5th, that he intended to take the offensive forthwith, as conditions were favourable. Combined movements against the German flank commenced on September 6th, and the great battle opened, stretching from Meninville to the north of Verdun.

It concluded in the evening of September 10th, when the Germans had been driven back to the line of Soissons-Rheims, losing thousands of prisoners, many guns, and enormous masses of transport.

About September 3rd, the enemy appeared to have changed his plan, determining to stop the advance direct on Paris, for air reconnaissances on September 4th, showed that the main columns were moving south-east. I conceived it was about noon on the 6th, that the enemy realised that a powerful threat was being made against his flank, and began the great retreat."

CEASELESSLY ENGAGED.

Although he regrets the heavy losses, Sir John French thinks they are not excessive in view of the magnitude of the fight. From Mons to the Seine and back to the Aisne, the British were ceaselessly engaged without a single day's halt or rest.

On the morning of the 13th, Sir John French ordered the British advance to cross the Aisne. The enemy retired in the evening. Thereafter, he made a determined stand in a strongly entrenched line from north of Compiègne along the valley of the Aisne to beyond Rheims. The enemy's position was strengthened by siege artillery brought from Maubeuge, which fell a few days previously.

Sir John French learned on the 19th that General Joffre had made a new plan of attack, to envelop the German right. General Castelnau developed the action on the left on the 23rd, causing the enemy to withdraw considerable forces from the centre and east.

ENEMY'S LAST GREAT EFFORT.

The enemy's opposition, which had weakened showed renewed activity, and the attacks were continuous until the 28th, the enemy making a last great effort to establish ascendancy; but he was everywhere unsuccessful, suffering heavy losses. Sir John French warmly praises the various branches of the service, and concludes by saying that the fact that between September 12th to October 8th the total casualties were 561 officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle.

The battle of the Aisne once more demonstrated the splendid spirit of gallantry and devotion animating officers and men.

LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

HEAVY GUNS OF LARGER CALIBRE REQUIRED

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The "London Gazette" contains seventeen columns of Sir John French's despatch, covering the movements of the British troops from August 28th to September 28th, giving the dispositions and movements of troops in the most minute detail. The despatch remarks:—

"Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger calibre in great battles, which last several days, during which

powerful entrenching work on both sides can be carried out.

On the 23rd four six-inch howitzers which I asked for arrived from home. These were brought into action on the 24th, with very good results.

"Commander Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps," continues the Despatch, "again proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between aircraft and units in action."

The Despatch concludes by saying: "It is difficult to describe adequately the great strain to which officers and men have been subjected every hour of the day and night, attack and counter-attack occurring continually, demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only the minimum of rest. The tax on the endurance of the troops has been further increased by heavy rain and cold."

GALLANTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

BRIDGES BUILT UNDER RAIN OF ARTILLERY FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, October 18.

Field-Marshal French's despatch is enlivened by numerous incidents of the gallantry of British troops during the retreat.

The First Cavalry Brigade was overtaken by German cavalry on September 1st, in thickly wooded country south of Compiègne, when it lost for a time a Horse Artillery battery. With the aid of detachments of the Third Corps it succeeded in recovering its own guns, and captured twelve of the enemy's.

The despatch gives a graphic picture of the crossing of the Aisne. The enemy's position was exceedingly strong on a wooded slope commanding all the bridges. The enemy's strength was estimated at three Army Corps.

During several days the Engineers were incessantly at work, and eight pontoon bridges were thrown across the river, generally under very heavy artillery fire, which continued to play on the crossings, after the bridges had been completed.

Sir John French says: "The operations of field companies during this most trying time are worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers."

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir Frederick Duke has been appointed a member of the Council of India in succession to Sir James La Touche.

Sir James La Touche entered the I.C.S. in 1867 and was Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces from 1901 to 1906. He has been a member of the Council since 1907.

Sir Frederick Duke has been a member of the Civil Service since 1882. When the late Sir Edward Baker, then Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, had to return to England owing to a break down in health in 1911, Sir Frederick became Lieut.-Governor of that Province, and held the office until it was made Governorship, when he became a member of the Executive Council.

GERMAN COMMUNICATION THREATENED.

GENERAL VON KLUCK'S ANXIETIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, October 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" cables dated London October 16 state:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in northern France while refusing to be unduly optimistic states that German communications through Valenciennes are threatened and that General Von Kluck has at the moment more anxieties than General Joffre or Field Marshal Sir John French.

GERMAN REVERSE NEAR WARSAW.

The "Petrograd Courier" publishes a rumour that the recent fighting north-west of Warsaw resulted in a German retirement to Lodz with losses including 10,000 prisoners.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ODDH REPRESENTED IN CAVALRY DIVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19.

Oudh is represented in the cavalry division of the Indian Expeditionary Force. News has been received of their safe arrival and keenness to join the fighting line.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

MOSS.—A town in Belgium in the province of Hainaut on the river Tonnelle. MATHIEUSE.—13 miles south of Mons.

COURTRAI.—A walled town of Belgium, on the Lys, 54 miles S. W. of Brussels and 6 miles from the French frontier.

TOURNAI.—An old French province which coincided with the dep. Indre-et-Loire and part of Vienne.

VALENCIENNES.—A fortified French town on the Franco-Belgian frontier, 155 miles N.-N.E. of Paris and 58 S. W. of Brussels.

CAMBRAI.—A first class, fortress in the French dep. of Nord on the Scheldt, 125 miles N.-N.E. of Paris.

ST. QUENTIN.—A town in the French dep. of Aisne, on the Somme, 95 miles N.-E. of Paris and 33 S. of Cambrai.

MEZIERES.—The capital of the French dep. of Ardennes, on a bend of the Meuse, opposite Charleville, 155 miles by rail N.-E. of Paris.

ST. DIE.—A French town, on the Meurthe, in the dep. of Vosges, 50 miles S.-E. of Nancy.

RENNES.—In the French dep. of Nord, 12 miles W.-S.-W. of Lille.

ARMENTIERES.—A French town on the Lys, 12 miles W.-N.-W. of Lille.

ARRAS.—120 miles N. of Paris.

THE ORIGINS OF THE WAR.

HOW GERMANY FORCED THE ISSUE.

SIR DE BUNSEN'S HISTORIC DESPATCH.

Summaries and extracts of the last despatch sent to Sir Edward Grey by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Ambassador at Vienna, have already been published. The despatch makes very clear German responsibility for the war and it is so important a document to anyone anxious to study the origins of the war, that we reproduce it in full below.

Despatch from his Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna respecting the rupture of Diplomatic relations with the Austro-Hungarian Government.

SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1914.

Sir, The rapidity of the march of events during the days which led up to the outbreak of the European war made it difficult, at the time, to do more than record their progress by telegraph. I propose now to add a few comments.

The delivery at Belgrade on the 23rd July of the Austrian note to Serbia was preceded by a period of absolute silence at the Ballplatz. Except Herr von Tschirsky, who must have been aware of the tenor, if not of the actual words of the note, none of my colleagues were allowed to see through the veil. On the 22nd and 23rd July M. Dumaine, French Ambassador, had long interviews with Baron Macchio, one of the Under-Secretaries of State in foreign Affairs, by whom he was left under the impression that the words of warning he had been instructed to speak to the Austro-Hungarian Government had not been unavailing, and that the note which was being drawn up would be found to contain nothing with which a self-respecting State need hesitate to comply. At the second of these interviews he was not even informed that the note was at that very moment being presented at Belgrade, or that it would be published in Vienna on the following morning. Count Forgach, the other Under-Secretary of State, had indeed been good enough to confide to me on the same day the true character of the note, and the fact of its presentation about the time we were speaking.

AMBASSADORS KEPT IN THE DARK.

So little had the Russian Ambassador been made aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on a fortnight's leave of absence about the 20th July. He had only been absent a few days when events compelled him to return. It might have been supposed that Duc Avarna, Ambassador of the allied Italian Kingdom, which was bound to be so closely affected by fresh complications in the Balkans, would have been taken fully into the confidence of Count Berchtold during this critical time. In point of fact His Excellency was left completely in the dark. As for myself, no indication was given me by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private source that I received on the 15th July the forecast of what was about to happen which I telegraphed to you the following day. It is true that during all this time the "Neue Freie Presse" and other leading Viennese newspapers were using language which pointed unmistakably to war with Serbia. The official "Fremdenblatt," however, was more cautious, and till the note was published, the prevailing opinion among my colleagues was that Austria would shrink from courses calculated to involve her in grave European complications.

On the 24th July the note was published in the newspapers. By common consent it was at once styled an ultimatum. Its integral acceptance by Serbia was neither expected nor desired, and when, on the following afternoon, it was at first rumored in Vienna that it had been unconditionally accepted, there was a moment of keen disappointment. The mistake was quickly corrected, and as soon as it was known later in the evening that the Serbian reply had been rejected and that Baron Giesl had broken off relations at Belgrade, Vienna burst into a frenzy of delight, vast crowds parading the streets and singing patriotic songs till the small hours of the morning.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION UNEXPECTED.

The demonstrations were perfectly orderly, consisting for the most part of organised processions through the principal streets ending up at the Ministry of War. One or two attempts to make hostile manifestations against the Russian Embassy were frustrated by the strong guard of police which held the approaches to the principal embassies during those days. The demeanour of the people at Vienna, and as I was informed, in many other principal cities of the Monarchy, showed plainly the popularity of the idea of war with Serbia, and there can be no doubt that the small body of Austrian and Hungarian statesmen by whom this momentous step was adopted gauged rightly the sense, and it may even be said the determination, of the people, except presumably in portions of the provinces inhabited by the Slav races. There had been much disappointment in many quarters at the avoidance of war with Serbia

during the annexation crisis in 1908 and again in connection with the recent Balkan war. Count Berchtold's peace policy had met with little sympathy in the Delégation. Now the flood-gates were opened, and the entire people and press clamoured impatiently for immediate and condign punishment of the hated Serbian race. The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Serbia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands. But a peaceful solution should first have been attempted. Few seemed to reflect that the forcible intervention of a Great Power in the Balkans must inevitably call other Great Powers into the field. So just was the cause of Austria held to be, that it seemed to her people inconceivable that any country should place itself in her path, or that questions of mere policy or prestige should be regarded anywhere as superseding the necessity which had arisen to exact summary vengeance for the crime of Sarajevo. The conviction had been expressed to me by the German Ambassador on the 24th July that Russia would stand aside. This feeling, which was also held at the Ballplatz, influenced no doubt the course of events, and it is deplorable that no effort should have been made to secure by means of diplomatic negotiations the acquiescence of Russia and Europe as a whole in some peaceful compromise of the Serbian question by which Austrian fears of Serbian aggression and intrigue might have been removed for the future. Instead of adopting this course the Austro-Hungarian Government resolved upon war. The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war against Serbia by a partial Russian mobilisation against Austria. Austria met this move by completing her own mobilisation, and Russia again responded with results which have passed into history. The fate of the proposals put forward by his Majesty's Government for the preservation of peace is recorded in the White Paper on the European Crisis. On the 28th July I saw Count Berchtold and urged as strongly as I could that the scheme of mediation mentioned in your speech in the House of Commons on the previous day should be accepted as offering an honourable and peaceful settlement of the question at issue. His Excellency himself read to me a telegraphic report of the speech, but added that matters had gone too far; Austria was declaring war on Serbia, and she could never accept the conference which you had suggested should take place between the less interested Powers on the basis of the Serbian reply. This was a matter which must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said His Majesty's Government would have with regret that hostilities could not be arrested, as you feared they would lead to European complications. I disclaimed any British lack of sympathy with Austria in the matter of her legitimate grievances against Serbia, and pointed out that, whereas Austria seemed to be making these the starting point of her policy, His Majesty's Government were bound to look at the question primarily from the point of view of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. In this way the two countries might easily drift apart.

His Excellency said that he too was keeping the European aspect of the question in sight. He thought, however, that Russia would have no right to intervene after receiving his assurance that Austria sought no territorial aggrandisement. His Excellency remarked to me in the course of his conversation that, though he had been glad to co-operate towards bringing about the settlement which had resulted from the ambassadorial conferences in London during the Balkan crisis, he had never had much belief in the permanency of that settlement, which was necessarily of a highly artificial character, inasmuch as the interests which it sought to harmonise were in themselves profoundly divergent. His Excellency maintained a most friendly demeanour throughout the interview, but left no doubt in my mind as to the determination of the Austro-Hungarian Government to proceed with the invasion of Serbia.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The German Government claim to have persevered to the end in the endeavour to support at Vienna successive proposals in the interest of peace. Herr von Tschirsky abstained from inviting my co-operation or that of the French and Russian Ambassadors in carrying out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian Government. I was, however, kept fully informed by M. Schobko, the Russian Ambassador, of his own direct negotiations with Count Berchtold. M. Schobko endeavoured on the 28th July to persuade the Austro-Hungarian Government to furnish Count Szapary with full powers to continue at St. Petersburg the hopeful conversations which had been taking place between the latter and M. Sazonov. Count Berchtold refused at the time, but two days later (30th July), though in the meantime Russia had partially mobilised against Austria, he received M. Schobko again, in a perfectly friendly manner, and gave his consent to the continuance of the conversations at St. Petersburg. From now onwards the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria. As between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on the 1st August I was informed by M. Schobko that Count Szapary had at last conceded the main point at issue by announcing to M. Sazonov that Austria would consent to submit to mediation the points in the note to Serbia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Serbian independence. M. Sazonov, M. Schobko added, had accepted this proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from the use of force. Austria, however, in fact did not do so, and that she herself had no right to insist on a peaceful basis to the war, the communication made to me on the 1st August by Count Mensdorff on this effect that Austria

(Continued on page 6.)

LONDON LETTER.

NEW OPENINGS FOR
BRITISH TRADEFINANCIAL CHAOS IN
GERMANY.HOW THE NEW WAR LOAN
WAS RAISED.

Financial affairs in London in war time are discussed in the following letter which deals with the re-opening of the Stock Exchange, openings for British trade in what were formerly German markets, and the chaotic financial state of Germany.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Taking a broad view of the situation it may be said that Stock Exchange business for cash—the only kind of business being transacted during the closing of the House—has broadened, and certainly the tone has improved during the past day or two. The cause has been an announcement by the Government that after consultation with the various interests concerned it has been decided that the time has arrived for bringing the moratorium to an end with as little delay as possible. There will be no further extension of the moratorium relating to Bills of Exchange other than cheques or bills on demand. There will be no further extension of general moratorium in so far as it relates to debts due and by retail traders in respect of their business as such; and as regards other debts to which the moratorium applies there will be an extension to November 4th.

The reason why this announcement should have had a favourable effect on the spirits of Stock Exchange members is plain. The Stock Exchange Committee had presented its report on the reopening question to the Treasury and it is assumed that after consultation with the Banks the Government have conceived a scheme for re-opening the "House." Anyhow the removal of the moratorium must clear the air considerably, and whittle down the out-standing balances to an extent that will considerably ease the position. In the meanwhile the Bank of England has published an encouraging weekly return. The reserve is three-and-a-half millions up, bullion having increased nearly £3,000,000 while the note circulation contracted £419,970. The Treasury has only expended part of the proceeds of £15,000,000 of Treasury bills paid at the end of last week, and Public Deposits account is £10,000,000 higher, while market balances in other Deposits records an almost similar decline. Further repayments to the Bank have been made by the open market, with the result that other securities have fallen £3,000,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities has risen 2.1 per cent at 23.3 per cent.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

I am glad to be able to write that quite a number of the firms that were "hammered" on the eve of the closing of the Stock Exchange have already arranged their differences. These will be able to apply for readmission before the "House" reopens, while the scheme that the Committee have in hand will no doubt result in others being able to clear up their affairs. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the Committee were largely influenced in their decision to cease business by the fact that quite a number of unsuspecting firms—and many of them of considerable importance—had threatened to stop payment unless the House was closed. Let us hope the opportunity will now be taken to inaugurate a number of much-needed reforms on the London Stock Exchange. So excellent an opportunity is not likely to occur again.

We are sound and solid, but I am afraid we are not, as a nation, quickly imaginative. British traders and manufacturers are not rising to the heights of the opportunities just now regarding Germany's lost trade. That much of this lethargy is due to want of sympathy and patriotism on the part of the Joint Stock Banks must be obvious to those who have read my criticisms of these institutions in past letters. However, the Government departments, which have been singularly alert lately, are lending valuable assistance in bringing British business men to a true sense of their chance. The Tariff Commission is doing good work by the publication of ominous figures. In our home market we have been consuming annually about £66,000,000 worth of German products.

GERMAN TRADE.

The Board of Trade classifies these accordingly: (1) Food, drink, and tobacco; (2) raw materials; and (3) manufacturers. In the first of these classifications the most important is sugar, which we imported in 1912 to the value of £6,188,000. When the war first broke out I explained that sugar would be a difficulty, and that some time

must elapse before we supplied the shortage. So that there will not be surprise at the rise in price. But there is no doubt that the stoppage of German supplies will urge our planters in the West Indies and Queensland to cultivate the sugarcane on a larger scale, and should encourage those who are trying to establish the beet sugar industry in England.

Coming to raw materials our principal imports from Germany are oils, wood, and timber, skins and furs, manures, rubber, woolen rags, and wood pulp. Some of these are not produced in Germany, and there can be no question of a famine in any of them, as all of them are readily obtainable in other markets. Under this category the most important export from England to Germany is coal (£4,389,000), our market will feel for some time this loss, but should we succeed in capturing German markets to any extent, the increased home demand for coal for industrial purposes will more than compensate for that loss. We also send to Germany raw wool to the value of £1,175,000, but, under the changed conditions brought about by the war, we may reasonably rely upon that wool being used in British factories in order to supply the markets which Germany has lost.

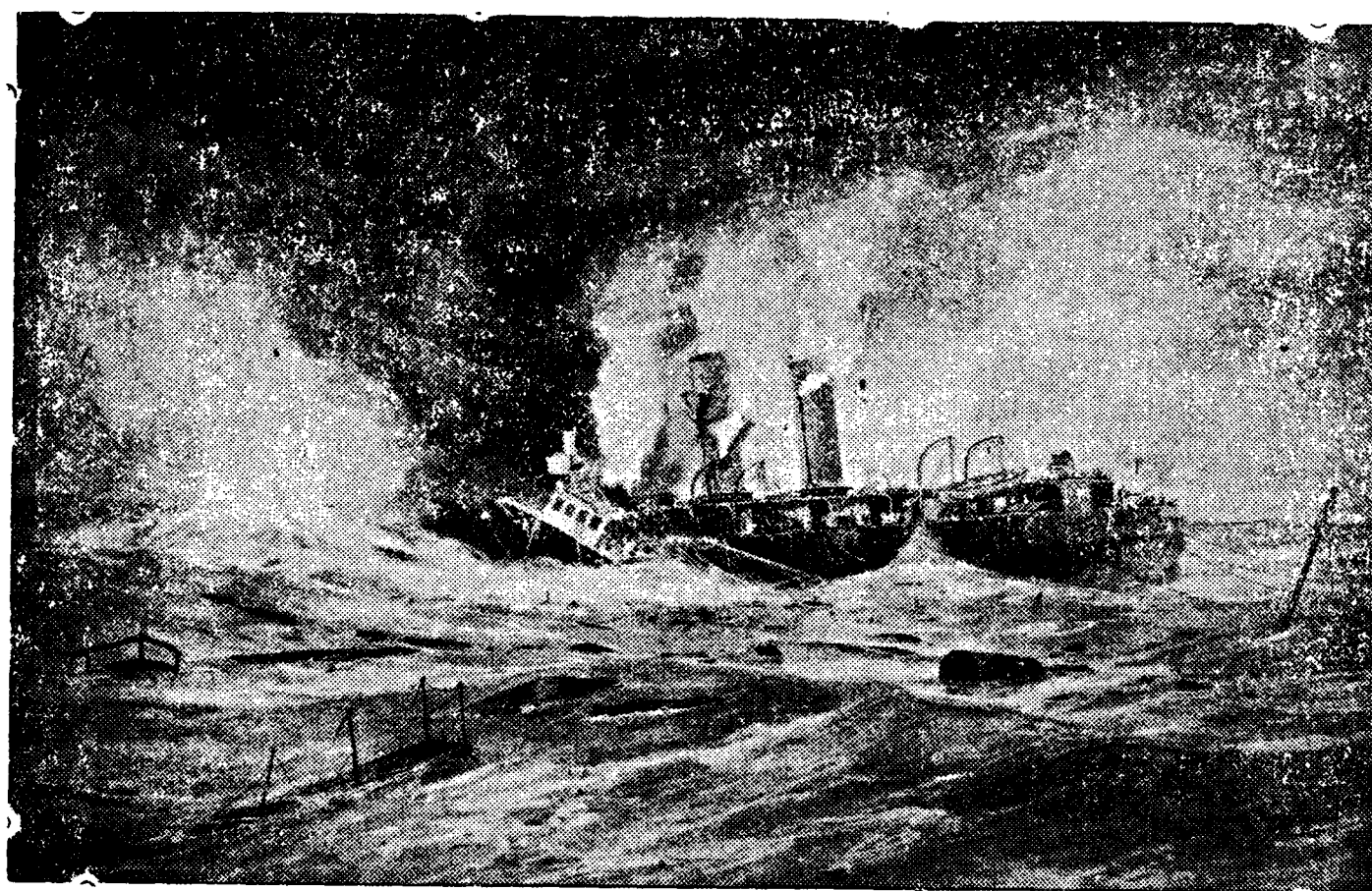
IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Where the Briton gets his opportunity is in the third class enumerated by the Board of Trade; namely, manufactured articles. Take the iron and steel trade. Our exports of iron and steel to Germany in 1912 were only £1,500,000, while our imports amounted to £5,760,000. Now Germany is as unfair in commerce as she is in war, and this loss in our pre-eminence in iron and steel was due to artificial causes rather than superior energy and skill on the part of our Teutonic neighbours. Preferential rates of carriage and a system of bounties enabled the Germans to flood our markets at prices which were artificial and impossible to compete with in fair dealing. Space does not permit me to detail the means by which the Germans competed with us in the matter of cotton manufactures, such as piece goods, hosiery, lace, trimmings and gloves. But it may be pointed out that here £5,000,000 worth of goods that have annually been the result of German labour may be employed in our own working classes. The war has at least done one good. It has made the discussion of this subject possible without raising a storm of Cobdenite and anti-Cobdenite argument. Some of the methods that the Germans employ to repay their creditors are almost equal to the "cultured" barbarisms employed by their soldiers at the front against harmless non-combatants. Numerous Swiss business men who have been endeavouring to collect their debts from German business houses have been informed by their debtors that the money has been put into the German war loan and will bring them in 5 per cent. As a rule people prefer to invest their money their own way. Business would come to a nice state of things if creditors were allowed to pay their debts by investing the money in any investment that happened to be suitable to them. Even from the German point of view, I should think that one of the least desirable forms of investment existing at the present moment was the German war loan. In the first place, the new German loan is, in effect, a sixth mortgage upon such asset of the German Empire as will remain at the conclusion of the war. If the reasonable rate of interest on a first class mortgage is 4 per cent, surely a sixth mortgage would not be dear at 25 per cent. It must be remembered that before any war loan can be repaid the charges upon German assets by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, and Japan will have to be satisfied. All these claims will have to be paid off before there will be one penny available for the redemption of the German War Loan, and every day that goes by increases the volume of these claims; also, considering that the German government has no intention of paying any interest on the loan until the war is over, the lot of the Swiss creditors is not a happy one.

THE PRUSSIAN BLUFF.

At the beginning of the war with Germany I referred to the estimates that German experts themselves had made regarding the daily cost to that country. Under the circumstances I pointed out what a mere drop in the ocean the much-boasted German war chest would prove. And now we are treated—with the usual Prussian bluff, to which Europe has become so accustomed—to a boasted success of the new German war loan. The German Government sought to raise a minimum sum of fifty millions by the issue of Treasury Bills, while subscriptions were also invited to an Imperial war

DESTROYED BY A SUBMARINE.



Reproduced from the "Graphic."

H. M. S. Pathfinder settling down after being torpedoed on September 5th.

BATTLE SPECTACLE.

HOW THE GERMAN SHELLS COME.

Mr. William Maxwell, the "Daily Telegraph" war correspondent wrote as follows from behind the Allied lines in France on September 21:—

Yesterday the enemy, who have been reinforced tried to outflank two French divisions who crossed the Aisne at ... One division had to give ground, but the other held fast, and help came during the night.

This morning the reports are favourable. True, the Germans are nearer the river, but their right flank is so seriously menaced that they are not likely to move south in a hurry.

At the edge of the plain is a grey church tower overlooking the valley of the Aisne. About it stand horses and men in dark blue. The slope on the other side of the river is covered with trees, among which people seem to be flashing red lanterns. Here is a French battery. Beyond the valley stretches a vast open country with villages and farms and woods scattered over its green and golden surface. The white village on the left is St. ... and the red village on the right is St. ...

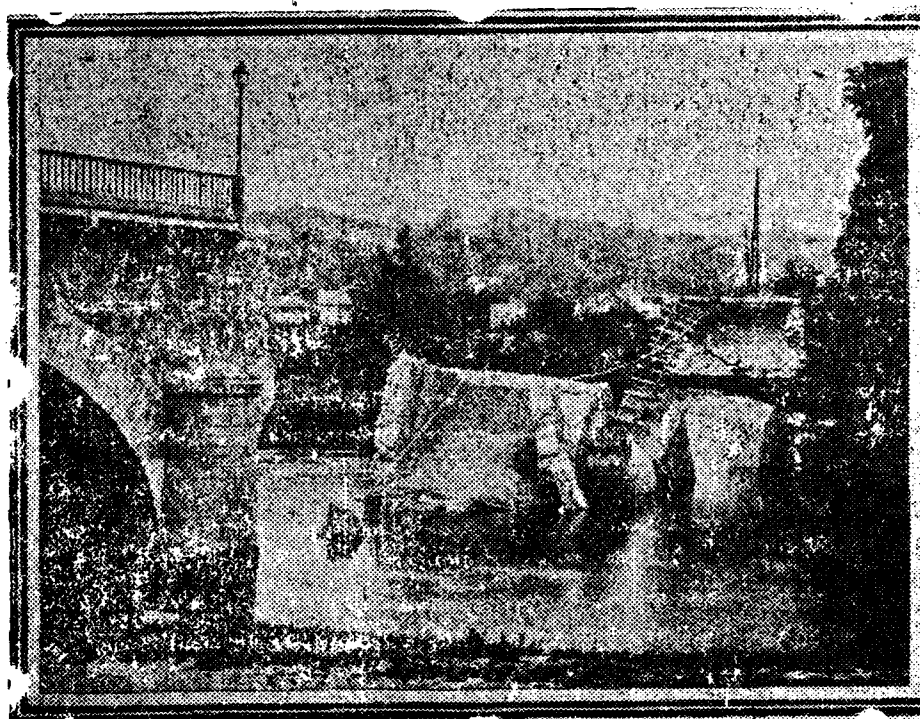
There, where you see the yellow quarries on the far ridge, the Germans are entrenched. These big shells are theirs that come roaring through the air like express trains and throw up those great fountains of black earth. Theirs, too, is the shrapnel that hums through the air out of the tiny white clouds with flaming heads.

To the west the clouds are gathering— heavy black clouds, among which the shrapnel shells burst with brilliant flame and through which shine the fires of burning farmsteads and haystacks. From the thunder-and-lightning-charged clouds descends hurriedly a captive balloon which has been surveying the German lines.

Slowly the storm moves eastward, and the fires lose their brilliance, while others flame in the deep shadows. Every village, every farmstead, every wood, every haystack seems to be on fire. Smoke rises from the plain; white clouds leap suddenly into scarlet and give forth an angry drone. Now and again comes the sharp, peremptory tat-tat-tat of the machine gun or the more leisurely note of the rifle to show that someone has been seen. But this is mainly an artillery battle. The infantry occupy the trenches along the ridges, and have not been seriously engaged since the Zouaves, after taking Carlepoint with the bayonet, were again surprised by the enemy.

This is only one corner of the great line of battle, but it is typical of other corners. The enemy have a strong position, and are making the best use of its natural advantages. Reinforcements have come, and here at any rate the Germans outnumber our troops. Hitherto they have acted on the defensive, but the pressure on the right flank appears to have compelled them to activity. This morning the guns are hard at work again.

A BLOWN-UP BRIDGE.



Reproduced from the "Graphic."

Destroyed at La Ferre-sous-Yverre during the fighting early in September.

THE ORIGINS OF THE
WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

had neither 'banged the door' on compromise nor cut off the conversations. M. Schebeko to the end was working hard for peace. He was holding the most conciliatory language to Count Berchtold, and he informed me that the latter, as well as Count Forgach, had responded in the same spirit. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold back her armies, but this matter could probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko repeatedly told me he was prepared to accept any reasonable compromise.

EUROPE MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.

Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on the 31st July by means of her double ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris. The ultimatum was of a kind to which only one answer is possible, and Germany declared war on Russia on the 1st August and on France on the 3rd August. A few days delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history.

Russia still abstained from attacking Austria, and M. Schebeko had been instructed to remain at his post till war should actually be declared against her by the Austro-Hungarian Government. This only happened on the 6th August when Count Berchtold informed the foreign missions at Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to notify the Russian Government that, in view of the menacing attitude of Russia in the Austro-Servian conflict and the fact that Russia had commenced hostilities against Germany, Austria-Hungary considered herself also at war with Russia.

M. Schebeko left quietly in a special train provided by the Austro-Hungarian Government on the 7th September. He had urgently requested to be conveyed to the Roumanian frontier, so that he might be able to proceed to his own country, but was taken instead to the Swiss frontier, and ten days later I found him at Berne.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador, stayed on till the 12th August. On the previous day he had been instructed to demand his passport on the ground that Austrian troops were being employed against France. This point was not fully cleared up when I left Vienna. On the 9th August, M. Dumaine had received from Count Berchtold the categorical declaration that no Austrian troops were being moved to Alsace. The next day this statement was supplemented by a further one, in writing, giving Count Berchtold's assurance that not only had no Austrian troops been moved actually to the French frontier, but that none were moving from Austria in a westerly direction into Germany in such a way that they might replace German troops employed at the front. These two statements were made by Count Berchtold in reply to precise questions put to him by M. Dumaine, under instructions from his Government. The French Ambassador's departure was not attended by any hostile demonstration, but his Excellency before leaving had been justly offended by a harangue made by the Chief Burmester of Vienna to the crowd assembled before the steps of the town hall, in which he assured the people that Paris was in the throes of a revolution, and that the President of the Republic had been assassinated.

THE BRITISH DECLARATION.

The British declaration of war on Germany was made known in Vienna by special editions of the newspapers about midday on the 5th August. An abstract of your speeches in the House of Commons, and also of the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag of the 4th April, appeared the same day, as well as the text of the German ultimatum to Belgium. Otherwise few details of the great events of these days transpired. The "Neue Freie Presse" was violently insulting towards England. The "Prensdienst" was not offensive, but little or nothing was said in the columns of any Vienna paper to explain that the violation of Belgian neutrality had left His Majesty's Government no alternative but to take part in the war.

The declaration of Italian neutrality was bitterly felt in Vienna, but scarcely mentioned in the newspapers. On the 5th August I had the honour to receive your instruction of the previous day preparing me for the immediate outbreak of war with Germany, but adding that Austria being understood to be not yet at that date at war with Russia and France, you did not desire me to ask for my passport or to make any particular communication to the Austro-Hungarian Government. You stated at the same time that His Majesty's Government of course expected Austria not to commit any act of war against us without the notice required by diplomatic usage.

On Thursday morning the 13th August I had the honour to receive your telegram of the 12th, stating that you had been compelled to inform Count Mensdorff, at the request of the French Government, that a complete rupture had occurred between France and Austria on the ground that Austria had declared war on Russia who was already fighting on the side of France, and that Austria had sent troops to the German frontier under conditions that were a direct menace to France. The rupture having been brought about by France in this way, I was to ask for my passport, and your telegram stated, in conclusion, that you had informed Count Mensdorff that a state of war would exist between the two countries from midday of the 12th August.

LAST WORDS.

After seeing the United States Ambassador, I accepted immediately in a friendly spirit my request that his Excellency would take charge of my interests in Austria-Hungary during the unfortunate interruption of relations. I proceeded with Mr. Theo Russell, Counselor of His Majesty's Embassy at the Buda-Pest, Count Berchtold received me at midday. I delivered my message, for which his Excel-

lency did not seem to be unprepared, although he told me that a long telegram from Count Mensdorff had just come in but had not yet been brought to him. His Excellency received my communication with the courtesy which never leaves him. He deplored the unhappy complications which were drawing such good friends as Austria and England into war. In point of fact, he added, Austria did not consider herself then at war with France, though diplomatic relations with that country had been broken off. I explained in a few words how circumstances had forced this unwelcome conflict upon us. We both avoided useless argument. Then I ventured to recommend to his Excellency's consideration, the case of the numerous stranded British subjects at Carlsbad, Vienna, and other places throughout the country. I had already had some correspondence with him on the subject, and his Excellency took a note of what I said, and promised to see what could be done to get them away when the stress of mobilisation should be over. Count Berchtold agreed to Mr. Phillips, till then British Consul at Vienna under Consul-General Sir Frederick Duncan, being left by me at the Embassy in the capacity of Chargé des Archives. He presumed a similar privilege would not be refused in England if desired on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government. I took leave of Count Berchtold with sincere regret, having received from the day of my arrival in Vienna, not quite nine months before, many marks of friendship and consideration from his Excellency. As I left I begged his Excellency to present my profound respects to the Emperor, Francis Joseph, together with an expression of my hope that His Majesty would pass through these sad times with unimpaired health and strength. Count Berchtold was pleased to say he would deliver my message.

AUSTRIAN COURTESY.

Count Walterskirchen, of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, was deputed the following morning to bring me my passport and to acquaint me with the arrangements made for my departure that evening (14th August). In the course of the day Countess Berchtold and other ladies of Vienna society called to take leave of Lady de Bunsen at the embassy. We left the railway station by special train for the Swiss frontier at 7 p.m. No disagreeable incidents occurred. Count Walterskirchen was present at the station on behalf of Count Berchtold. The journey was necessarily slow, owing to the encumbered state of the line. We reached Buchs, on the Swiss frontier, early in the morning of the 17th August. At the first halting place there had been some shooting and stone throwing on the part of the entraining troops and station officials, but no inconvenience was caused, and at the other large station on our route we found that ample measures had been taken to preserve us from molestation as well as to provide us with food. I was left in no doubt that the Austro-Hungarian Government had desired that the journey should be performed under the most comfortable conditions possible, and that I should receive on my departure all the marks of consideration due to His Majesty's representative. I was accompanied by my own family and the entire staff of the embassy, for whose untiring zeal and efficient help in trying times I desire to express my sincere thanks. The Swiss Government also showed courtesy in providing comfortable accommodation during our journey from the frontier to Berne, and, after three days' stay there, on to Geneva, at which place we found that every provision had been made by the French Government, at the request of Sir Francis Bertie, for our speedy conveyance to Paris. We reached England on Saturday morning (the 22nd August).

I have, etc.

MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

THE DUAL MONARCHY.

HUNGARIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST
AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The "Statesman's" cablegram quotes the "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent that the arrival of seventeen thousand refugees from Maramaros has created consternation. The Hungarians accuse the Austrians of neglecting the defence of Hungary in order to protect Vienna and Prague.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

The "Pioneer" understands that all Royal Engineer Officers below the rank of Colonel employed under the Public Works Department, will shortly revert to Military duty.

On relief by Mr. C. A. Stowell, who has returned from leave, Mr. W. A. Rouse, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Western Circle, is transferred as Inspector-General, south circle, with headquarters at Bangalore.

THE GO-BEN'S ESCAPE.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. C. TROUBRIDGE
RECALLED FOR AN INQUIRY

The Secretary of the Admiralty announced during the mail week that Rear-Admiral E. C. T. Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., has been recalled to England from the Mediterranean Fleet in order that an inquiry may be held into the circumstances leading to the escape of the Goeben and Breslau from Messina Straits.

The Court of Inquiry will consist of Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., and Admiral Sir George Callaghan, K.C.B. (It will be recalled that when the two German ships left Messina they did so with German playing and flags flying, the inference being that they were about to go into with the British Fleet outside the Straits. The next definite news of them was that they were scuttling for the Dardanelles, where they subsequently arrived damaged.)

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A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

THE PRICE WHICH GERMANY MUST
PAY.

The other day at an English seaport, I watched our men going out to war—marines, a line regiment or two, and their accompaniments and supplies, writes Mr. H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News" and "Leader." The soldiers seemed a little under stature (the Marines were magnificent), but thick-set and hardy, and full of the kind of cheerfulness which comradeship, excitement, and a little beer (not much) breeds in the sociable British heart. There were some good-byes, mostly spoken in fun or stoical good humour, a few tears from women with babies, a group of handsome rather vague young officers on their chargers, a sharp-eyed sergeant or two keeping the line, and the usual accompaniments of a soldiers' moving, be it to new barracks or far-off battlefields. "Gawd help 'em and Gawd bless 'em," soliloquised a rather exhilarated comrade, due to march a little later. "God bless what?" I thought. War? The slaying of men by men who a few weeks ago thought no harm of each other? Hardly. God bless rather the instinctive readiness, the simple self-surrender, of average humanity, and grant that those who wield such tremendous influence over these great qualities do not too grossly abuse them.

NOT TIME FOR PEACE PROPOSALS.

But if the victims—for many of those I saw will be victims—go willingly or unconsciously to the altar, is it for us who stay behind to stop the fatal, long-drawn-out procession at the earliest, auspicious hour? It is, indeed. But has that hour arrived? Can we, for whom war arrests all our happier activities, do more for the moment than try and conduct it with dignity, without wild vindictiveness or exaggeration, and with a steady eye on what a new Europe born of this convulsion may bring forth? Peace has been talked of, and from a quarter where we all expected to hear it. Germany has a thought, conducted her campaign, a battle of blood and iron and a battle of words, and she has largely fought the latter to win the ear of America, which has drawn in so many of her sons. It is to America, therefore, that she has addressed the suggestion (which commits her to nothing either to-day or on any morrow when the fortune of war may take a favourable turn on the Aisne or the Vistula) that she will accept a "drawn" conflict, were it not that the Allies had pledged themselves, at our prompting, to a "fight to a finish," involving the obliteration of her Empire.

Let me examine this plea. It is a kind of proclamation. The most tremendous machinery of war ever fashioned by man's hand has torn its way through two thickly peopled countries, leaving behind a trail of fire, ruin, and indiscriminating pillage. It has occupied one capital and reached to within a few miles of another. It has violated the entire spirit and much of the letter of the Hague Convention, mixing soldiers and civilians in its vengeance and tearing up some of the oldest and most beautiful landmarks of the earlier life of man. As Mr. Lloyd George said in his wonderful speech, it has left an ineffaceable mark of harshness, of a coldly cruel purpose, pivoting on a deliberate plan of terror, on the State life of Europe.

• NOT A "DRAWN" WAR.

Now it is rudely checked. It will probably be defeated altogether. Its vast scheme of offensive war makes and is distracted between, the double assault on it. A drawn war? Drawn on what lines of equality between untouched Germany, ruined Belgium, and plundered France? Drawn with what hope of a peace in which alarmed but not fallen pride may find the place which an awakened public spirit in the nations is bound to assign it? With what prospect of securing, let us say, a large proportionate reduction of armaments, a reduced period of military service, the setting up of an International Watch Committee for peace and arbitration.

Germany must remain a great national force, if only she is to take her share in these operations, it will be argued. Yes, a hundred times yes. Wild things are thrown out from the uncalculating heat which war engenders, and which Germany's conduct of this particular war, let me add, has driven to fever point. But no sane politician talks of destroying the German people, or exhibiting the Kaiser in a cage, or even of imposing a Napoleonic peace. The question is whether Germany is seriously approachable with a tremendous war-force in existence, of which her rulers can say that it has met half Europe in arms and suffered no smashing defeat and fully subject to the horrible ethic or war-making which her Treitschkes and Bernhardis have built up.

EXERCISING THE PRUSSIAN SPIRIT.

All we say is that human nature is not equal to making peace with so alert, so formidable a foe. If there was real danger from the spirit which has mastered Germany it cannot yet have been exercised. If there was none, then the war was unjust and unnecessary, and should be stopped to-morrow. It is a terrible calamity, a black page on the book of our life, but is it to be unredeemed evil in its issue as well as in its progress?

I think not. But in saying so, I draw a profound distinction between war for revenge and war for an idea. Germany must pay, and pay heavily; but no one seeks to make a Belgium of her, and set Cologne Cathedral ablaze to match the atrocities of Senlis and Louvain. Nor, if one aims at a European comity widely different from that which the Prussianisation of the German military school must have evolved for us and for the Western Continent, can we think of an exclusion or a dispersion of the Teutonic element. It will be there—in its place—softened, one hopes and believes, by a displacement of Prussian autocracy. It is indeed on the Southern German and the Austrian stock, and their part in the coming debacle of Prussian methods at the hands of Socialism and Liberalism that observers will do well to fix their thoughts. The unbroken of the Allies would be so to act as to destroy or cripple the internal forces that may yet make Germany free.

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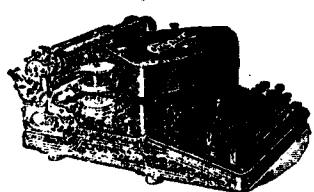
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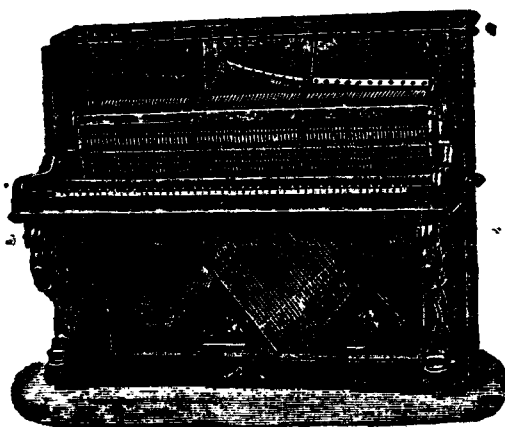
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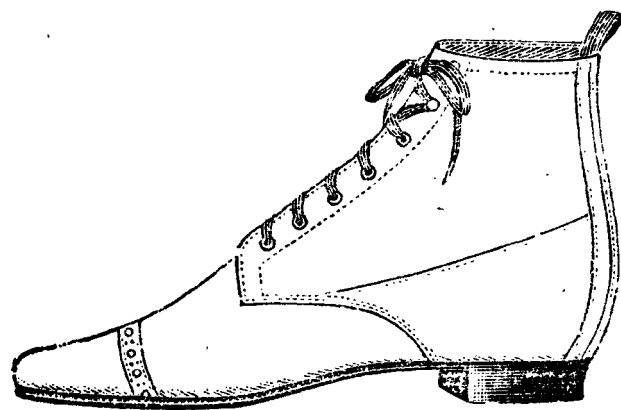
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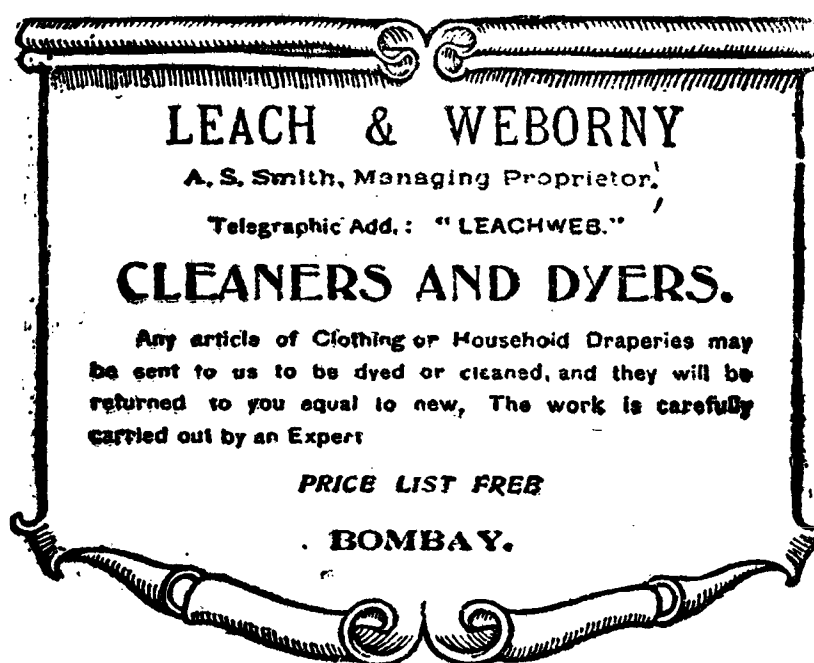
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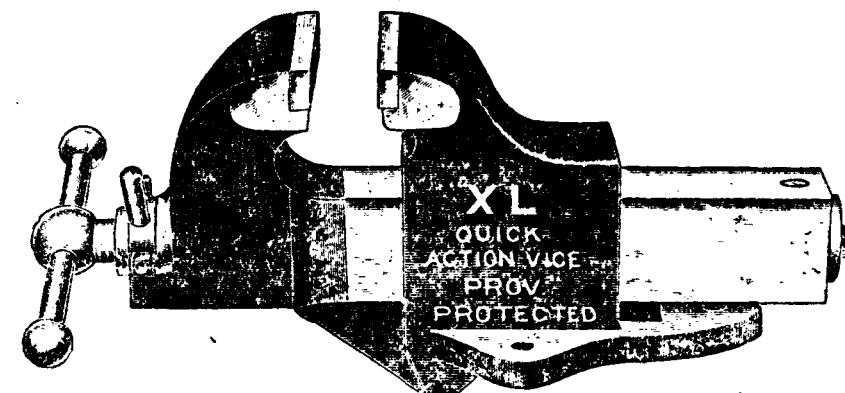
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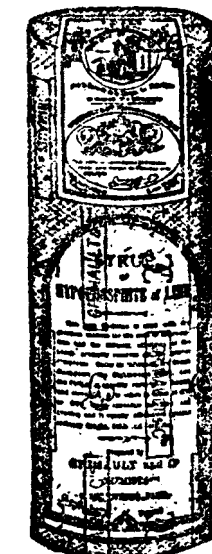


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